

Terminology Characterizing a Wide Range of Objects

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Abstract: A language consists of a variety of branches of science, that include transportation, technology, and instrumentation and devices. In particular, in English system of petroleum engineering there are a lot of terminology denoting different means of objects, for instance, terms relating to transportation of oil and gas, terminology regarding technology, and tools, devices which engineers deploy in their workplaces. However, those terms were invented and nominated in the English and Uzbek languages differently. This paper mainly focuses on the issues concerning nominating the terms between two languages. Moreover, the collected data indicated that there are an increasing numbers of terminology characterizing terminology in the field of petroleum engineering.

Keywords: transportation, technology, instrumentation, oil and gas engineering, English and Uzbek languages.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, technical terms were widely discussed by a lot of linguists (Kh. Abdinazarov. 2021; R. Doniyorov, N.A. Mishankina and Deeva. 2013; E.A. Slinkia, E.V. Krasnova 2017, Leichik 1988). In learning technical terms, at first we should differ them by their relevance to the domains or field of expertise. Besides, Vinokur stated that a term is not a special word, but a word in a special function. According to the statement of Alyeksieva (1998:11) the path to understanding the nature of the term lies through analysis of its main functions: communicative and cognitive and for a long time in terminology close attention was mainly paid to the nominative function of the term. The terminological system of petroleum engineering comprises a wide range of means of objects naming them in different ways. While comparing terminology of oil and gas industry we could find out that there is a good deal of terms in Uzbek borrowed from English and Russian languages. The Uzbek terminology system of oil and gas engineering was improved due to terminological system of Russian and English petroleum engineering.

Specific terms and terminology of oil and gas industry. Silvia Pavel and Diane Nolet (2001:12) stated that meaning of the word terminology is “the set of special words belonging to a science, an art, an author, or a social entity such as terminology of medicine or the terminology of petroleum engineering. Additionally, term with more extending sense means disciplinary language dedicated to the scientific study of the concepts and terms used in specialized

languages. However, we use general English for our daily life whereas a specialized language is used to facilitate unambiguous communication in a particular area of knowledge, based on a vocabulary corresponding to that area. What's more, terminology is a part of applied linguistics, a science that includes work in specialized lexicography, specialized translation, technical writing and language teaching. In fact, these four professional applications of linguistics are closely related: specialized translation requires mastery of specialized bilingual or multilingual terminologies; technical writing consists of using these terminologies in monolingual discourse; the teaching of specialized languages focusses on their acquisition by the student; and the institutional practice of comparative terminology and of its phraseological component takes place in a translation environment. According to the statement of Khasan Abdinazarov (2023:2), a terminology of each field of study or learning has a specific meaning which characterizes the specialization in particular. Additionally, terminology can provide a learner with a full realization of the specialty. Authentic contexts enhance learners' knowledge, equipping them with needful instruction and views towards issues concerning their fields of expertise. Moreover, types and tokens occurring in technical texts of oil and gas engineering may be able to extend the horizons of adult learners. Khasan Abdinazarov (2021:4) claimed that the two considered terminological systems in English and Uzbek languages are characterized by the presence of common lexical-thematic groups (area — maydon, surface — yuzasi, drilling — burg'ilash, seismic survey — seysmik tadqiqot), and logical, structural and semantic properties of terms include the semantics of terms and word formation. The only principle of the formation of that system occurs due to the presence of international terms in these languages, for instance: seysmik (seismic), barrel (barrel), korroziya (corrosion), injektor (injector), conglomerat (conglomerate), breka (breccia), kirozin (kerosene), propan (propane), metan (methane), geotermal (geothermal), radioaktiv (radioactive), subareal (subaerial), kirojin (kerogen).

Materials and Methods. Any specialization consists of a lot of terminology that characterizes different terms with a variety of meaning and functions in workplaces. Any sphere of study comprises means of transportation, technology, tools and chemical compositions. The terminology system of petroleum engineering includes means of transportation, tools, devices and chemical compositions, and others.

We collected data by reading dictionaries, books, instructions, and manuals in order to find more terms concerning oil and gas industry in the English and Uzbek languages comparatively. The comparative analysis illustrated that several terms from English and Russian dictionaries are being used in the Uzbek terminology system of petroleum engineering. These were indicated in the following tables:

Table 1 terms concerning transportation in the oil and gas industry with the English and Uzbek languages:

№	Terminology of transportation	English	Uzbek
1	Gas pipeline	Gas pipeline	Gaz turbinalar
2	Diesel truck	Diesel truck	Dizel avtomobillar
3	Gas generator trucks	Gas generator trucks	Gasjinerator avtomobillar
4	Gas cylinder trucks	Gas cylinder trucks	Gasoballon avtomobillar
5	Gasoline trucks	Gasoline trucks	Benzovoz
6	Oil trucks	Oil trucks	Neftovoz
7	LNG (liquefied natural gas) tankers	LNG (liquefied natural gas) tankers	Testernalar
8	Seismic truck	Seismic truck	Seysmik tadqiqot o'tkazuvchi mashina
9	Hydrophones	Hydrophones	giofonlar
10	Tanker lorry	tanker lorry	Testerna
11	Rail tanker	Rail tanker	Vagon testerna
12	Bulk barge	Bulk barge	neft testernasi
13	Vibrator truck	Vibrator truck	Vibratorli mashina
14	Recording truck	Recording truck	Ma'lumot yig'uvchi mashina
15	Crane	Crane	Kran

Table 2 terms regarding technology devices employing in the system of oil and gas industry within English and Uzbek languages:

№	Terminology of technology devices	English	Uzbek
1	LNG storage tank	LNG storage tank	Suyultirilgan gazni saqlovchi testerna
2	Furnace	Furnace	Neftni qayta ishlovchi pech
3	Liquefaction facility	Liquefaction facility	Gazni suyultiruvchi terminal
4	Vaporizers	Vaporizers	Bug'latgich
5	Drilling rig	Drilling rig	Burg'ulovhi minora
6	Rotary table	Rotary table	Rotor stoli
7	Welding apparatus	Welding apparatus	Payvandlash apparatlari
8	Distillation tower	Distillation tower	Tozalash minorasi

9	Lifting equipment	Lifting equipment	Kutaruvchi qurilma
10	Drill pipes	Drill pipes	Burg'ulovchi quvurlar
11	Kelly	Kelly	OBQ quvurlari
12	Monkey board	Monkey board	nazorat platformasi
13	Mud pump	Mud pump	Loy nasosi
14	Oil pump	Oil pump	Neft nasosi
15	Drilling platform	Drilling platform	Burg'ulash platformasi(dengiz usti neft va gaz qazish ishlari)
16	Oil-bearing suite	Oil-bearing suite	Neftli svita
17	Oil trap	Oil trap	Neft qopqon
18	Oil well	Oil well	Neft qudug'i
19	Gas well	Gas well	Gaz qudig'i
20	Petroleum coke	Petroleum coke	Neft koksi
21	Oil gusher	Oil gusher	Neft favvorasi
22	Christmas tree	Christmas tree	Favvorali armature
23	Drilling equipment	Drilling equipment	Burg'ulash qurilmasi
24	Casing string	Casing string	Mustaxkamlovchi quvurlar birikmasi
25	Bailer	Bailer	Jelonka (neft uchun)
26	Beat	Beat	Nasosli quduq
27	Gasser	Gasser	Gazli fontan, gazli quduq
28	Gas-holder	Gas-holder	Gaz ulchagish
29	Gasket	Gasket	Salnik
30	A bit	A bit	Dolota
31	Grab	Grab	Burg'ulashda tutuvchi qurilma
32	Go-devil	Go-devil	Neft quvurlarini tozalagich

Goals and results. The collected data indicating within table 1 and 2, depicted the features of transportation and technology, equipment, tools deployed in the English and Uzbek terminology system of petroleum engineering. While comparing terminology (words) between two languages, we found out that each term of this field of expertise has specific meaning according to branches of oil industry.

Conclusion. Any language cannot be spoken or written without words or specific terms.

Furthermore, a word may relate to any branches of science but specific terminology only specifies specialization of that field of study. Furthermore, the terminology of specific field characterizes the objects which employed in that industry. Moreover, there are a plenty of terminology (words) indicating the meaning concerning transportation, technology, and equipment, tools and devices within English and Uzbek languages comparatively. We carried out corpus-based analysis focused on terms denoting objects using in the upstream, downstream and midstream accomplishments. As a result, we found out that there are specific terms for each branches of petroleum engineering with two languages.

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